The Columbus Index says a little negro six years old was accidently burned to th, in that place recently.

s burned to death in that county recent-His clothes accidently took fire. The State of Alabama has now full poson of the Chattanooga and Meridian

The yellow fever is still on the decrease Natchez. There were but 40 eases on the and none of them new. So we learn Miss Gertrude McDonald; of West Liber-

oble, has a Bible belonging to Wm. S. buson, of the 9th Mississippi Regiment. wishes to return the Bible to Mr. Johnthe by yellow fever in that city, begin-Sept. 23d and ending Nov. 15th. In eaths. No new cases of fever repor-

ed on Tuesday, 14th inst., after a she was a daughter of the late son Kirk, and and was cut off in the m of her youth and usefulness.

The Yazoo Democrat says: The "Tassel" de lub gave an entertainment last week liment to Mr. John A. Q. Quackenand bride. It was indeed an enjoyable ir, and all things went merry as a mar-

familiarly known as "Johny," was dead on the morning of the 13th, in Id carriage, which has been standing in The Copiah Herald published a joke some

ing of a female at Crystal Springs, and next issue explained that it was a wax Mississippi is getting the worst of like; it is now passing the rounds of er loyal journals of the North as a is crime; the explanation will of se never get into those papors,

Duke Alexis, son of the Emof Russia, has arrived in New Shoddy and cod-fish aristocracy with each other in "bending the and hinges of the knee" to him. was received by Gen. Dix in the fol-

mer you a cordial welcome to the harbor the gallant which has brought you to our it is still greater gratification to us among us one of the Imperial possession of power has, under Providence, been devoted vation of those who come within a of its exercise, the long and unhe United States have naturally rong sympathy, on our part, in corns her welfare, and has caused gard with deep interest her steady progress eastward, shedding at mee the light of christian civiver regions which have been ages in comparative darkness. ial Highness will no doubt find country which is novel to Eawhich will be remembered as a seful suggestion in political socia the home of the citizens in whose alf I speak. I tender you a sincere wel-

What a mockery upon Republican in-

Feed That Cow.

The Griffin (Ga.) Star has the fold man Smith, of Butts, who lives on the

of Sherman's "Grand March to the Sea."

Neshoba County Victory. Says the Meridian Mercury :

ob was polled, resulting in a Demtuty of Neshoba: Attorney-T. H. Woods P. Walker J. P. Wal Scatative—M. Kelly. J. C. Wilson

Democratic county officers elected by responding majorities.

The Colored Vote in Virginia.

a is the increased colored Conserva-

Hurrah for old Monroe!

From the Aberdeen Examiner. The following dispatch explains it

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4th, 1871. The First Premium, Five Hundred lars, was awarded your Bale of Cotat the Alabama State Fair at Mont-Estes, Fizer & Pinson. Dr. Gran Sykes also took the 2d prize the Memphis Fair last month, and will ave a bale entered for the prize at the Issussippi State Fair at Jackson.

Persecution of South Carolina.

The following is a late Telegram from The President issued a proclamation

day formally suspending the writ of corpus in Marion county, courn arolina, saying: "Whereas, The intargents engaged in such unlawful com-binations and conspiracies within the bunty aforesaid have not dispersed and tired peaceably to their respective omes, and have not delivered to the Marshal of the United States within and county, all arms, ammunitions, unforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or con-trolled by them for carrying out the un-lawful purposes for which the combinaions and conspiracies are organized, as ommanded by said proclamation, but o still persist in the unlawful combinatons and conspiracies aforesaid. Now, therefore," etc

THE Columbus (Ohio) State Journal "A deformed chicken of common broken back, was entered at the Muskingum County Fair es a Hungarian cock, of of the 'Slavi Magyar breed,' just imported, and the judges, after inspecting it, awarded, it the first premium over one of the finest poultry shows over the state of the eeen in the country.

VERKLY CLARION. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

\$2 00 PER YEAR

VOL., XXXIV-NO. 50.

The DeSoto Times says a little negro boy The Issue Between the Attorney

BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jackson, Nov. 13, 1871.) Hons. Wm. Yerger. W. P. Harris and Amos R. Johnston, Jackson, Miss : Gentlemen—Inclosed with this I send you

the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether the recent election is special or general. My respect for the legal learning and ability of that gentleman leads me to question my own rendering of the law as to the character of the election and the qualification of officers elect, but does not The words italicised in this section are satisfy me fully in a case where an erroneous decision may lead to so much inconve-nience to the public service.

Officers elect will claim the right, as the case now stands, to qualify at once, and any denial or opposition to this will, in that event, may lead to much confusion. On this point I am specially anxious to obtain a satisfactory declaration of the law—one that the bar of the State will acquiesce in. Under all these circumstances I take leave. after consulting with Judge Morris, to rebers of the bar of the State. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, J. L. Alcorn,

"Eminent Lawyers" Give a Hasty

Opinion.

JACKSON, Nov. 13, 1871. GOVERNOR: We have examined the queson proposed in your letter of this date. nd are clearly of opinion that the tenure of on the first Monday in January, 1873, and not before. We will briefly state the reasons for this opinion.

Under the Constitution of 1832, general elections were fixed for the first Monday in November, biennially, and by the decisions of the high court, the tenore of the differ-ent officers was regulated with a view to that time, as a period at which they should

This produced great practical inconvenin Imperial Highness: In the name times weeks-after an election for the offiience, as it always took several days-somezens of New York I have the hon- cers elected to qualify; and it not infrecould enter upon the discharge of his du-ties. To remedy this inconvenience and to promote regularity and uniformity in the commencement of official terms an amendsia, whose illustrious chief has ment of the constitution was adopted, by which it was provided that the terms of all officers chosen at a general election should commence on the first Monday of January ext succeeding the election, and continue until their successors should be qualified. The present constitution of the State pro-

vides that "the political year of the State of Mississippi shall commence on the first Monday of January in each year, and that the general election shall be holden on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday November biennially. By the phrase "political year." the convention clearly intended to designate the period at which the term of all officers elected at the general election should begin, in

order that there might be uniformity in the commencement and ending of official terms. and that all officers elect might be able to qualify before the commencement of their term of office, and thus be enabled to hold for a uniform period and for the full term If such is not the meaning of the words

"political year," we are unable to affix any meaning to them. This construction will harmonize the practice under the present constitution, with what past experience proved to be of such practical importance, is to require an amendment of the constitu-ion in order to effect it.

Unless the term "political year" was in-tended to fix the period when the term of officers elected at a general election should andles of fodder to the cow that the subject, and we are necessarily driven d over the kerosine lamp that burned to the construction placed by the court upon the constitution of 1232, and must hold that the term of officers elected at a general election begins and ends on the day of the general biennial election. After the practical inconvenience of that construction, we are satisfied that it should not be adopted unless no other reasonable construction can be given. Nor can we adopt it, unless we ignore the meaning and effect of phrase, "political year," used in the present consti-325 pression of opinion from members of the 545-181 bar or politicians, they all concede that these words were designed to fix a period for the beginning and end or the official term of all officers chosen at a "general election." We are aware that an opinion has been entertained by the Attorney General that the election on Tuesday last was not a "general election." In this we cannot concur,-It will be seen at once thas the election law, approved May 13, 1871, declares that "a general election shall be held in each county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in Nov., 1871, and biennially there-

after, as required by the constitution of this we vote. This also must be to the carstrangers one of the most galling cirsumstances of their defeat. It indicates
searly enough that the colored men are
gaining to find them cut. As time
specially and the content of the conten was on and the freedmen become between set of a still be apt to assert their political inspections without regard of the on public questions without regard of public questions without regard of the constitution. It is very evident, from the whole tenor of the legislative enact
| As time of the machine, and construction of the constitution of the constitution. The political inspection of article 12 of the constitution. The political inspection of article 12 of the constitution. The political inspection of the commencement of judicial terms at the political inspection of the legislative enact
| As time of the machine, and constitution. The political year. The Governor and section of the constitution. The political year. The Governor and the freedmen become between the political year. The Governor and the political year of the machine, and constitution of the machine, and constitution. The political year. The Governor and the political year. The Governor and the political year. The Governor and the political year of the machine, and constitution. It is well of the machine, and constitution of the popular president to the popular president to the popular president to the popular president to the two political year. The Governor and the political year. The Governor and the political year. The Governor and the political year of the machine, and constitution. It is well of the machine, and constitution of the popular president to the work wings at president to the work with the political year. The Governor and the political year. The Governor and the political year. The Governor and the political year and properly care of the machine, and constitution. It is well of the machine the political year. The down the political year are not only indifferent to the political year. The Governor and the president to the political year. The Governor and the political year are political year. The governor and the political year are political year. The governor and the political year are political year. The governor and the pol every emergency arising under that section of the constitution. It is very evident, from the whole tenor of the legislative enact, and particularly from the election law of May 13, 1871, that the legislature intended to end the merely "provisional" law of May 13, 1871, that the legislature are all alike fully ended to end the merely "provisional" law of May 15, 1871, that the legislature are all alike fully ended to end the merely "provisional" law for its punishment. It is evident moved off, he started in full pursuit, that the train would not safe the utmost vigor, and that he exertion moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, that in their estimation Indiana Ku-Klux-bit is moved off, he started in full pursuit, will be spared to secure the subsidive onto the clean that he excellent in the moved off, he started in full pursuit, will be spared to secure the subsidive onto the clean that he every deferent that the train will be spared to secure the subsidive onto the clean that he every deferent that the train will be spared to secure the subsidive onto the clean that he can tended to end the merely "provisional" powers and requirements of the constitu-tion, and to put into full operation a perma-nent constitutional government, in which the offices would be filled by election of the

> In looking over the election law of May 13, 1871, we notice a provision the term of "county officers," and of officers in a district of a county, shall "date from the qualifica-tions" of those officers, and that officers embracing more than one county in their district shall be commissioned by the Governor, and, when so commissioned, shall immediately qualify and enter upon their duties as required by law.
>
> We believe these provisions of the election of th

tion law to be unconstitutional, because they are in conflict with that provison of the Constitution which fixes the "political year" for the first Monday in January, and there-by fixes the period when the term officers elected under the Constitution at a general lection shall begin and end. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. YERGER, W. P. HARRIS, A. R. JOHNSTON.

Attorney General Morris' Opinion.

Jackson, Nov. 20, 1871.

Six-Having read the published correspondence between your Excellency and Messrs. Yerger, Harris and Johnston, upon pondence between your Excellency and Messrs. Yerger, Harris and Johnston, upon the constitutional question raised by your Excellency in respect to the law under which the recent election was held, I venture, with profound deference, a statement of some of the reasons which led me to the opinion from which your Excellency and the learned counsel are pleased to dissent.

My opinion, which was intimated before the late election, that all officers then to be elected should immediately after receiving their certificates of election, proceed to qualify according to law, and enter upon the discharge of their official duties, was based on the act of the Legislature regulating elections, approved by your Excellency May 13, 1871, being chapter 19 of the new Revised Code, as reported by the commissioners appointed by your Excellency to codify the laws, of whom one now unites in declaring the act, so far as I relied on it, unconstitutional. That act (see, 4, article v) provides that officers of counties, and

ship and precinct officers shall expire within thirty days after this Constitution shall have been ratified, and the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, thereafter appoint such officers, whose term of office shall continue until the Legislature shall provide by law for an election of such officers, provided the present incumbents of all county, township, district and beat officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected under the Constitution at a general election shall begin and end." respective offices until their successors are

in my opinion, the only words in the Constitution having any application to the tenure of those elective officers, the prelim-inery appointment of whom is required to be made by the Executive, except that certain officers named in article v., and no others, are required by section 22 of that article to hold "till their successors shall be duly qualified."

These are briefly the grounds on which my opinion was based; and, if I was correct, then the act of the Legislature is in strict fer these important points to you, and make the reference, trusting that the individual expense and the public injury of litigation private counsel, for whose opinion I enter-Rush's stable yard for a long time.—
from congestion, superinduced from so eminent as yourselves amongst the mem- sire, if possible, to surrender my view to their superior judgment. I am, however, unable to concur with them; but on the contrary, am more than ever convinced of the correctness of my first opinion.
The ground on which your learned cour

sel insist upon the unconstitutionality of the act of the Legislature providing that the the officers elect may "immediate ly qualify," and that their "official terms shall commence with the date of such qualification," is that it is providin the Constitution that elections shall be "held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, biennially;" that "the political year of the State shall commence on the first Monday in January of each year." But they failed to note that, by the 7th section of article iv., the date of the election may be "altered by law;" and that, by the 6th section of the same article, "the political year" may be "altered by law." If they will notice these important limitations and restrictions for the day of election, and for the day of beginning "the po-litical year." I think they will admit that both these days are subject to the con-trol of the Legislature, and that consequentstates. It is great gratification to after the term of an officer began, before he cal year" is to have no other signification than that claimed for it by the learned coun-

But even if this view of the subject incorrect, it is very clear that the "political year," whether it be "altered by law" or not, and no matter when it shall commence, was not intended to measure, and does not and cannot by any construction be made to measure, the official terms of any of the po-Because the Legislature and the Executive are expressly and imperatively required, and the Judiciary clearly authorized, by ther provisions of the Constitution, to nce their terms respectively on other

and different days. The political year is to begin on the firs Monday in January "till altered by law," and the Legislature elect is required by section sday after the first Monday in January. And when a Governor has been elected, th their meeting, is to open and publish the returns in presence of both Houses, and in ease of a tic, the Legislature is to choose a lovernor. Thus the Governor cannot com mence his official term with the political mence, when, by operation of the Constitu-year, because it cannot be officially known who the Governor is till after the Legisla-This is in accordance with the rule at comture shall have met and elected a Speaker, who is then to publish the result, on any day during the first week of the session. judiciary are to hold their offices fro the dates of their respective appointmentsthe supreme judges for nine, the circuit utive appointments to elective offices, and years. These judges have already been commissioned by your Excellency, for their full terms as prescribed by the Constitution, some of them commencing on almost every day of every month in the spring and sum-mer of 1870. Indeed, your Excellency, among nearly 3000 appointments, has wholly ignored "the political year" in them all. How, then, I ask, is it possible that the terms of any of these officers shall be measured by the political year? The selection and appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of the entire judiciary, and the subsequent ceremony of determining by lot who shall hold the longer and shorter terms, as performed by your e spring of 1870, are among the most dignified and important political functions of the government. And why was it that

people, and not by appointment of the ex-ecutive. Legislature and the Judiciary for having rejected this inference as to any of the rest. Thus it is perceived that the position assumed by the learned counsel would not only render the act of the Legislature untable that the "Organizer" has requested to oustitutional, but the same fate would from the highest to the lowest, and the several provisions of the Constitution itself would be brought into immediate and direct

The retirement of one officer and the inand not the objects of the system. And tracts and interest, the settlement of accounts, the operations of the various courts and the public schools and universities, etc. These are among the most important political functions of a State, and are all resolvable into regular annual transactions. If the government could be assimilated to a decidnous tree, these would be its foliage, lower, fruit and seed. And to these in flower, fruit and, seed. And these in a literal sense the phrase "political year" may apply with more fitness and propriety than under any circumstances it could to the officers of the government, who, to continue the

imile, are the mere servants of the pro

ple; second, because I knew of no provision in the Constitution to which this view of 1871, we notice a provision that the term of the subject is repugnant; and thirdly, be-Cause I considered that such a law was in exact harmony with section 6 of article xil dons of those officers, and that officers embedding and precipe of the Constitution, which is as follows:

"The term of office of all county, township and precipe of the Constitution of the Constituti hip and precinct officers shall expire within or, and, when so commissioned, shall imme-

election shall begin and end." The process of reasoning by which this nclusion is arrived at, seems somewhat

novel. It is this: "If such is not the meaning of the words 'political year,' we are unable to affix any meaning to them." And they refer to the construction given o totally different provisions in the Con-

stitution of 1832. I cannot give my assent to this conclusion or to the logic by which such a conclusion is reached. It is true that the phrase is not been squandered by fraudulent bridge conone of a technical or fixed and definite meaning. It is not used in any reported case or authority, so far as I am informed. It may be difficult to determine its application, and I may have misapplied it to the periodical functions of the State to which I have alluded. But the logic by which the ustified in advising your Excellency that it is a burkey, and for two reasons; first, because they are unable otherwise to classify

it, and secondly, because there were birds of that name in Mississippi in 1832.

Chief Justice Peyton, in delivering the in the recent case of Cocke vs. Newsom (M. S. Op.), laid it down as "a wise and salstary rule for the construction of statutes and constitutional questions," that "In cases of doubt, every possible presumption and intendment should be made in favor of the solely to the public good and with castconstitutionality of the act in question, and hat the court will not interfere except in cases of clear and unquestioned violation of the fundamental law. And this is the uni-

the Legislature the benefit of any reasonsso long deferred in the exercise of the right of suffrage, in the selection of elective offi-cers, should also have the same benefit. One nearly lour years, have not vet seen a cont ty officer in the choice of whom they were llowed to participate. The other class, looking back over the waste of years, and scended from a race that was always free, have not enjoyed the privilege of choosing which could have been prevented, had the people of all classes possessed and recipro-cated the confidence and respect which a air election begets between officers and in the present anomalous and abnormal condition of official life, give to the people stitution the benefit, any existing doubt?

But it it were conceded that your learned nent of their terms, will be at least competent officers de facto till their terms com-mence, when, by operation of the Constitumon law, which is embodied in our statute. But suppose the gentlemen's conclusions the courts should hold that the clause of the Constitution regulating the tenure of exec- were arrested and imprisoned. which prescribes that their terms of office "shall continue until the Legislature shall follows: provide by law for an election of said officers," etc., does not mean shall continue until two months after such election, might there not be more litigation and confusion than your Excellency or your Excellency'

learned counsel are prepared for?

I have the honor to be, &c., J. S. MORRIS, Attorney General of Mississippi. To His Excellency

J. L. ALCORN, Governor.

The "Organizer" in a New Role From the Enterprise Courier. Be it known to the world and the rest of mankind, that the Indiana Auditor of the State of Mississippi, more generally

supply his place.

Carpet-Bag Doings --- A disguested Editor.

From the Hinds County, Gazette. "Superintendent" Tucker vanquished which, like the functions of nature, are re-peated every year. Seed-time and growth, harvest and decay do not return with more punctual regularity than do the reports of departments, the estimates for expenses, and Edward Hill, members, voted for the nual appropriations, the assessment and allowance; and Mr. Spengler and Mon-collection of taxes, the maturity of con-

> probable that at least two important boxes will be thrown out in Marshall, on account of non-conformity with the plain letter of the law. Should this be done, the whole Republican ticket will stand elected.—Jackson Leader. And from what we can learn it is quite

> probable several boxes in Warren county will be thrown out for "non-conform with the plain letter of the law." the Radicals only stick to the "plain let-ter of the law" old Warren will have a full Democratic delegation in the Legis-lature.—Vicksburg Herald.

Black Ducks of the Tame

of the power to do serious mischief until pen to have concurred with him. the people can again be heard.

tracts for which the tax-payers have nev-

manimous opinion of the Supreme Court rests upon the new Board of Supervisis expected of them; and we trust they will enter upon their work with an eye iron faces against every scheme which eral welfare, for its aim. In a word, the versal rule in this country.

But we should not only give the act of people expect Retrenchment and Reble doubt; but I will be excused for saying form. Let our new Boards go to work that the people of the State who have been with this purpose in view, and let their dates and their partisan abetters to set

class of our citizens, though nominally free for eight years, and nominally voters for

Martial Law. considering their history and experience in the light of the present hour, though dethe butchery of an entire family, consist- of what little there is left of their once ing of a man, his wife, their son and two boasted majority in the Legislaturetheir constituents. But had we not better, daughters. The family were in good circumstances—their standing as respectnd to the permanent features of the Con- able as any in the county in which they resided. The man was represented to extra constitutional advisers are correct in have been singularly upright, honorable was buried from the Episcopal Church, Speaker of the House of Representatives, their opinion, even then my construction is during the first week of the session after spill sate. Recense, in any event the office. He was a God-fearing on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. He plined inaction." still safe. Because, in any event, the offi-cers elect, even if they qualify and get pos-session of these offices before the commenceneighbors that he had not an enemy among them. In the dead hour of night, while all the inmates of his house were asleep, it was invaded and the family put to death under circumstances of indescrishould by any possibility, be wrong suppose bable cruelty. The suspected parties

The sequel of the horror is told as INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 17 .- The Vigime Committee at Charlestown numb

about seventy. They came to the jail about They then took blacksmiths' tools and tore open the jail doors, cut the hinges and broke the locks, and placed ropes around the necks affliction. of the prisoners and took them one and a half miles from the town, on the Lexington road. Taylor and Johnson were hung or one tree and Davis on another. The Vigimee Committee all wore masks.

There were only thirty-three men at the

where the hanging was done. these functions were performed, and commissions issued for each respective full term known by the self assumed title of the drama of blood created no little commoready arrived, and others will be in next water which are kept playing upon the College, the celebrated talking upon the College upon the Col with the date of the commissions, and with no regard for the "political year"?

The terms of all the offices mentioned in the Constitution, legislative, executive and judicial, are alike measured by the word "years." The Constitution nowhere directs Bynums during the day, and at the constitution is a constitution of the super-loyal Radical authorities who administer martial law and imprison and poultry. The display of machinery, and poultry. commencing as do all your appointments "Great Organizer," entertained a special tion among the people in whose very week. There will be several competitors Bynums during the day, and at the co-Southern men, women and children by agricultural implements, etc., also prom- Vicksburg. Deer Creek, Helena and stop worth a cent, but sped onward as fast In Indiana they are sublimely indifferent ton. to whatever takes place.

Not so in the "reconstructed" Proyinces. The other day, at Artesia, a band of drunken, infuriated rowdies were of the Radical counties, there was that the "Organizer" be requested to turned loose by their carpet-bag leaders a failure of Clerks and Inspectors of on an unoffending young man whom they Election to subscribe the required oath slaughtered without provocation; and before receiving the ballots. We have the officers who arrested the murderers assumed that this is an irregularity which were themselves arrested in turn by the should not operate to defeat the clearly agents of the "best government," and expressed will of the voters, particularly duction of his successor is not a very important event in the history of a well ordered republic. These are the mere incidents of the Attorney General, the Secretary of quired to give excessive bail for their apportant of the system. And the Hinds County Gazette, before the pearance at Court, or remain in durance right of the people to vote in the elecstitution says the commencement of the political year shall. But there are political says the commencement of the political year shall. But there are political says the commencement of the political year shall. But there are political says the commencement of the postures than the political year shall. But there are political says the commencement of the postures than the postures that t functions of vast importance in every State dent of Education of the county for the with the innocent pastime of the government overriding all questions of thirty millions. Should Grant be re-

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

received some further particulars which to do so, we propose that it shall be made invest with a darker hue the conduct of to operate generally and not specially. the KuKluxing party. It seems that the Let Conservative candidates in the Radisuspected negroes were hung after the cal counties, take notice and act on this grand jury had failed to find a true bill suggestion. against them! Now what will be the action of the authorities who are so prompt to declare martial law, and to ex-

Defloto County.

The weakest of the grounds on which the opposers of Radicalism in DeSoto ounty, will contest the election in that kin to Grant. ounty, are the strongest on which the Radical contestants are basing their pro

THE TENURE OF OFFICE QUES
TION.

The Issue Between the Attorney
General and the Governor.

The Issue Between the Attorney
General and the Governor.

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General and the Governor.

The Issue Between the Attorney
General and the Governor.

The World-Elected Officers—The Law and the Testimony.

The whole correspondence on the subject of the time fixed by law for the inspection of article 4, and article 22 of the Constitution are synony
The Have pointed to Speedy Panishment.

The Newly-Elected Officers—The Law and the Testimony.

The Moving Foreign the Law be constitution as a relation of the State, in section 1, article vi) that officers elected to fine section 5, and article 4, and are upon the correct political year' in section 1, article vi) that officers elected officers—The Law and the Testimony.

The Have and the Testimony.

The Mewly-Elected Officers—The Law and the Testimony.

The whole correspondence on the subject of the time fixed by law for the instance of the Law be constitution are synony to stall attorn of the officers chosen by the Popular wrath which they are applicated to be robbed, or attempted by the Registrars of their right to have their wickelness would produce—has secured the Law.

The Mewly-Elected Officers—The Law and the Testimony.

The whole correspondence on the subject of the time fixed by law for the instance of the Law and the Testimony.

The whole correspondence on the subject of the time fixed by law for the instance of the Law and the Testimony.

The Mewly-Elected Officers—The Law and the Testimony.

The Mewly-Elected Officers—The Law and the Testimony. by the Radical spoilsmen in the late Legis. ject of the time fixed by law for the in- &c., who have been robbed, or attempted all delinquents in anomarical order, a lature, as their refuge from the storm of stallation of the officers chosen by the to be robbed, by Radical Inspectors, and they are contained in the astheir wickedness would produce has se. in this paper. In order to furnish a pre- votes counted, instituting proceedings tax cured them the ascendency by a frail text for his revolutionary proceeding in against the evil doors under the Enforcetenure in the Legislature for yet a little overriding the Constitution and laws, and ment Act? We have pointed out the first Monday of January. If the first while. In that body the Conservatives prolonging the official terms of the per- violations of the law of which they are shall remain unpaid, will have no power to enact a system of sons who were appointed by the Execuwholesome laws; but, by activity, concert, tive—the Governor has undertaken, con- edy. Are they preparing to assert their cond to sell the said land, or as much and constant attention and application to trary to all precedent, to set aside the privileges as voters, and to visit the se- such parts of the lands their duties, they will have the capacity opinion of the law officer of the State verest penalties of the law upon its vio- quent tax-payer as will pay the to check the abuses of the spoilsmen, to government and to take refuge in the lators? If they have the spirit of freeexpose their misdeeds, to deprive them opinion of members of the bar who hap- men in their bosoms, and are not ready

But in many of the counties the case is lutionary, because it sets at defiance the orgetically and promptly. lifferent. The Conservatives have suc- judgment of the officer whose opinion, by ceded in chosing majorities in the revered custom based upon the law crea-Boards of Supervisors. These Boards ting it, has decided points of doubtful were all elected on a pledge of Reform. construction for the heads of depart-They can do a vast deal in the way of re- ments of the State government, until adlief for the tax-payers. They should re- judicated by the Courts. It is revoluduce taxes. Abolish sinecures. Turn their tionary, because it tramples upon the faces against extravagant appropriations. Constitution and laws, and for the time Hundreds of thousands of dollars have being creates a body of others unknown 272 The perfectly irrefutable demonstra-

er received an equivalent. And large tions and inevitable conclusion therefrom, expenses have been incurred under the set forth in the opinion of the Attorney pretence of supporting paupers, when in General, warrants us thus to charactertruth the Radicals were pampering idle- ize the conduct of the Governor, and counsel would apply it to official terms will not bear testing. By this reasoning were the learned counsel to "meet, in Indian groves, some beauteous bird without a name," and which they were unable to classify according to the books of natural history, they would be to the books of natural history, they would be In a word, there are a thousand leaks precipitate and one-sided view of the subwhich have been sprung by the Radical ject. If the authority of learned and Wreckers on the county Treasuries, that eminent counsel be needed to fortify the must be stopped. A great responsibility legal adviser of the Governor in his construction of the law and his cogent apors in the Conservative counties. Much peal for its faithful execution by the Governor, it is, as we have stated, abundantly provided in the concurring opinions of such lawyers as Messrs. J. Z. George, Potter, Watson, Featherston, Wharton and others.

A Two-Edged Sword.

proposed by the defeated Radical candi- Brovouan, uttered the following words: aside the elections in Newton, Copiah and other counties, exist in Hinds, Warren, and a number of other counties having large Radical representations. What There have been several occurrences is sauce for the goose is sauce for the lately in the truly loyal State of Indi- gander. If the role of setting aside the Senate by the very oracle of Mr. Grant, on mere matters of form, be applied at

Death of Dr. A. B. Cabaniss. Dr. A. B. Cabaniss breathed his last was one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and his death is much lamented. As a physician he stood high in his pro-

and as Superintendent of the Lunatic has adopted every possible means to cause of 8 per contabor not only eminently qualified, but his con- conclusion arrived at by the committee is Island of Cuba, and govern stant and unremitting attention to his that the gravel bed in which the ice is The Spanish Government to about seventy. They came to the jail about charges gained for him indeed an envia1 o'clock A. M. and demanded the keys of the jailor and sheriff, which were refused. ble reputation. His distressed family heat has never since been able to penewith the jailor and sheriff, which were refused.

The State Fair.

certainly very encouraging. If favored on marble slabs, in the middle of the with good weather, a complete success is night, and passing her hand over the

Take Notice.

We are informed that in a number mere form. But inasmuch as it has been proposed by the Radical schemers to ton Patriot. institute a different rule in some of the counties where it will suit their purposes

Call him Muave.

From the Memphis Appeal. That fool, ass, whatever else you please ente it revengefully, in the Southern to term the present patent-office exami ner, has refused to ficense traidemarks for certain Boston boot and shoe manusaying such things tended to perpetuate the spirit of rebelion in the South. Like master, like man. This fellow must be

John Calhoon, Esq., editor of the ns in some other counties. In De- Holly Springs Reporter and Conservative consists in some other counties. In De-lote, the violations of the law so as to befeat a fair election, were open and fla-location and fla-Springs, on the 16th.

Are the citizens of Copiah, Newton, and shall contain a to abandon their inalienable rights to the ion, and if the first parcel so off-The attitude of the Governor is revo. hands of the usurpers, they will act en- not produce the amount due

> he Pilot figures up a Radical majority ued from day to day, with a the popular vote of this State, we note that it has set down 63 majority for shall be sold for taxes what the Rads in Perry county, when in truth and settler shall reside, un the vote stood as follows, for Represent tax collector shall first tative: Ford, (Democrat), 299; Russell, payment of the faxes due t (Radical,) 27! Democratic majority such settler personally, or by written a plication left at his residence; who

The negro Lieutenant Governor of Louisana, O. J. Dunu, died of pneumonia tax collector shall have one dellar, to Gov. Warmouth wing of the Radical no error in the advertisement nor faile party in that State, and was President of to advertise shall invalidate a sale

We learn from the Newton Ledger that the contested election cases in Newton county came up before W. A. Pul- America: len, Esq., at Decatur on the 21st inst., and was decided in favor of all the Democratic candidates, they having received to that part. It is feared that the wall surthe highest number of votes. We hope given her by the American Consession to be able to give particulars in our next. Government of New Grennda. For the Clarion.

"The School Master is Abroad." This expression has often been attributed banished. They are accounted of conto Daniel Webster. He is not the originator of it. In a speech, made 29th January, Precisely the grounds on which it is 1828, the great English statesman, Lono | There is also great pullified against "Let the soldier be abroad, if he will; he ean do nothing in this age. There is an-"other personage, a personage less impos-"ing in the eyes of some-perhaps insigni-"trust to him, armed with his primer, "against the soldier, in full military array."

"Musterly Inactivity."

their county officials at a constitutional and that are without a parallel in atrocity; all, it must be carried out in all cases. thought, has in this country, generally been valid election for twelve years past! I will not allude to the discontent and consequent lin one of these cases a party of the discontent and consequent lin one of these cases a party of the From present appearances it will unquestimize attributed to John C Calhoun, as the authorized which have prevailed, many of "Nation's Wards" amused themselves by "Nation's Wards" amused themselves by tionably operate to deprive the Mongrels or. This is also erroneous. Sir James Me- but it is believed that the Coverage of

> "The Commons, faithful to their system, "remained in a wise and Masterly Inactivity." See Vindicia Galliew. The same distinguished gentleman, in a on Tuesday night, the 21st inst., and treatise on the "causes of the Revolution of 1688," Chapter VII, uses the term "disci-

At Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, is a well that remains frozen all the year round. Much curiosity has been have been complefession; and as a citizen he was conscient excited by by the phenomenon; and arms. The Spaniaria is tious in the performance of every duty numerous explanations have been given at Jiguani, killed over two home imposed upon him. As a public servant, in the capacity of Confederate Surgeon in charge of this post during the war, Asylum afterwards, he proved himself the ice to melt, but without effect. The years, to be called found was frozen long ago by the cold of

Mr. Parsons, in his lecture on Paris, The prospects for the State Fair which | tells about a young daughter of the keeper A Description of Prof. Paler opens on Monday, December 4th, are of the Morgue, who is in the habit of encertainly very encouraging. If favored tering the room where the dead are lying Now, as may well be imagined, this certain. Fast and fine horses have al- clammy faces to see if the jets of cold

bodies are falling as they ought. THE DEER CREEK RAILROAD.-The

Carpet-bagger Barry is in town again. His new beaver and moustache are the biggest things about him. The latter suggests that he had swallowed that words in length were spokes in the

out of his mouth. - Columbus Index. Costlof the Allen Governments To the Southern People.

The alien, imported governments of th outhern States have added to the funded debt of these States one bundred and seventy million dollars in three years! debt is now, even after all the exposures lected, every one of these States will inevitably become bankrupt.—Washing- tem of the German language, and all the

Supreme Court Decisions. MONDAY, Nev. 20, 1871.

No. 150, B. F. Walker vs. I. G. Jeffries et al., Circuit Court Panola county ; revised No. 11,940. John L. Campbell vs. Thos.
N. Adair, Adm'r of F. M. Adair, deceased, with clammy ever share on your and Probate Court Choctaw county; revised and remanded. Tarbell. No. 309. E. L. Bowen et al. vs. James A. strings, delicate wooden lavers, rubber Hoskins, Adm'r of M. J. Whitworth, detubes and pipes which make up the speakceased, Chancery Court Lincoln county; affirmed. Simrall. M. Hinds Holmes et al. vs.

Robt. F. McGinty et al., Chancery Court Jefferson county; revised and remanded. No. 10,928. "Albert S. Caston vs. Madison facturers because they consisted of likenesses of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, saying such things tended to perpetuate the country of rehalion in the South. Like firmed. Peyton. No. 271. W. M. Shackelford vs. Elizabeth McBuiston et al., Chancery Court of Chick-asaw county; affirmed. Peyton.

A WESTERN editor, in response to

the sale of lands for taxes pri the court house door of his coun-

in substance as followed section, ton

As a specimen of the way by which produced; and such sales shall written application shall contain the nur on the 22d inst. He was opposed to the collected as cost with the taxes due; but faxes on any land on which the to-

South and Central America:

were not paid. - Hinds County Guzeli

Aspinwall papers of the 2d usal, yes

The Spanish war steamer Torniola is at

this republic:

The archibbeop, and the bishop have b

duction of Chinese

The Government has forbidden the in-

The tetritory of Armennia to to be to-

The small-pox is ravaging to Line the Government in case that the pa

Limu. Six persons were killed and alment, has given details of the

A TAXBERRY BACKENS

Substitute for the Bluman

Texas pony," and the tail was sticking glish, French and German land The voice is a shrill, monotonous and stances startlingly correct. undestand a word of English, and produces the sounds simply through pla

The happy pronunciation of must be remembered, that the ba speech of this machine is the sound av-Englsh words are spoken with a German

follows: The muchine consists of a cilded tald highly ornamented, beneath which a with clammy eyes, stares on you, and behind which is arranged a mass of wires. strings, delicate wooden lavers, rubber ing apparatus. By a compression of the bellows air is forced through a parrent aperture into an iron windpipe, and thence into an artificial glottis, from which it passes through a vent represent ing the human mouth, with moval-le jaws and rubber tongue. There are fourteen levers, which give each a distinct utterance, and when moved in concerthey produce the sound of any desired syllable. A separate lever causes a post of laughter, which would be mature enough except for a slight grating noise.